

eTable 1. Details of search formula

1) Search strategy for quality indicator

term number	search term
1	quality indicator\$[Text Word]
2	quality criterion\$[Text Word]
3	quality measure\$[Text Word]
4	performance indicator\$[Text Word]
5	performance measure\$[Text Word]
6	outcome measure\$[Text Word]
7	outcome indicator\$[Text Word]
8	audit[Text Word]
9	outcome assessment\$[Text Word]
10	process assessment\$[Text Word]
11	clinical indicator\$[Text Word]
12	process indicator\$[Text Word]
13	structure indicator\$[Text Word]
14	quality monitor\$[Text Word]
15	quality assessment\$[Text Word]
16	structure assessment\$[Text Word]
17	"Quality Indicators, Health Care"[Mesh]
18	"Process Assessment (Health Care)"[Mesh]
19	"Quality Assurance, Health Care"[Mesh]
20	"Clinical Audit"[Mesh]

21	or/1 -20
22	develop\$ [Text Word]
23	create* [Text Word]
24	achieve* [Text Word]
25	formulate* [Text Word]
26	derive* [Text Word]
27	devise* [Text Word]
28	construct* [Text Word]
29	revise* [Text Word]
30	update* [Text Word]
31	or/22-30
32	2010/4/1:2020/3/31[pdat]
33	21 and 31 and 32

2) Search strategy for quality indicator

term number	search term
1	guideline\$ [Text Word]
2	practice guideline\$ [Text Word]
3	clinical practice guideline\$ [Text Word]
4	recommendation\$ [Text Word]
5	guidance\$ [Text Word]
6	Practice Guideline [Publication Type]
7	Practice Guidelines as Topic[Mesh]
8	Guideline [Publication Type]

9	Guidelines as Topic [Mesh]
10	Consensus [Mesh]
11	Evidence-Based Practice [Mesh]
12	evidence-based Practice\$ [Text Word]
13	evidence-based guideline\$ [Text Word]
14	or/1-13
15	2010/4/1:2020/3/31[pdat]
16	14 and 15

3) Search strategy for QT's conditions

condition	search term
Patient Safety, therapeutic drug monitoring	Drug Monitoring[Text Word] OR "Drug Monitoring"[Mesh]
Patient Safety, postoperative infection, Antimicrobial Prophylaxis	"Surgical Wound Infection"[Mesh] OR surgical wound infection [Text Word] OR surgical site infection [Text Word] OR "Antibiotic Prophylaxis"[Mesh] OR antibiotic prophylaxis [Text Word] OR Antimicrobial Prophylaxis [Text Word]) OR "Antimicrobial Stewardship"[Mesh] OR Antimicrobial Stewardship [Text Word] OR postoperative infect* [Text Word]
Kawasaki Disease	kawasaki disease[Text Word]
Urinary Tract Infection	urinary tract infection[Text Word] OR "Urinary Tract Infections"[Mesh]
Paediatric Bronchial Asthma	"Asthma"[Mesh] OR asthma [Text Word]
Neonates (respiratory Care)	(A. and B.) OR C A.: Infant, Newborn[Mesh] OR neonat*[Text Word] OR baby[Text Word] OR babies[Text Word] OR preterm infant*[Text Word] OR preterm baby[Text Word] OR preterm babies[Text Word] OR preterm birth*[Text Word] OR premature infant*[Text Word] OR premature baby[Text Word]

OR premature babies[Text Word] OR premature birth*[Text Word] OR premature newborn*[Text Word] OR preterm newborn*[Text Word] OR NICU [Text Word] OR Intensive Care Units, Neonatal[Mesh] OR "Infant, Low Birth Weight"[Mesh] OR "Infant, Small for Gestational Age"[Mesh] OR "Infant, Very Low Birth Weight"[Mesh] OR "Infant, Extremely Low Birth Weight"[Mesh]

B.: Ventilation[Mesh] OR Respiration[Mesh] OR Respiration, Artificial[Mesh] OR Airway Management[Mesh] OR respiratory care*[Text Word] OR respiratory support*[Text Word] OR ventilation*[Text Word] OR high flow therap*[Text Word] OR Respiratory management*[Text Word] OR Respiratory[Text Word] OR "Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia"[Mesh] OR high flow nasal cannula*[Text Word] OR Respiratory Distress Syndrome [Text Word]

C.: Respiratory Distress Syndrome In Premature Infants [Supplementary Concept] OR Respiratory Distress Syndrome, Newborn[Mesh]

Acute Abdomen, Appendicitis	"Appendicitis"[Mesh] OR "Appendectomy"[Mesh] OR appendicitis[Text Word] OR appendectomy[Text Word]
Acute Abdomen, Intussusception	intussusception[Text Word] OR "Intussusception"[Mesh]
Rare Diseases, Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia	Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia[Text Word] OR "Leukemia, Lymphoid"[Mesh]
Rare Diseases, Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia	congenital diaphragmatic hernia[Text Word]
Preterm Birth	preterm birth[Text Word] OR preterm labour[Text Word] OR preterm labor[Text Word] OR preterm delivery[Text Word] OR premature birth[Text Word] OR premature labour[Text Word] OR premature labor[Text Word] OR premature delivery OR "Infant, Extremely Premature"[Mesh] OR "Obstetric Labor, Premature"[Mesh] OR "Infant, Premature"[Mesh] OR "Premature Birth"[Mesh]
Caesarean Section	c-section[Text Word] OR caesarean[Text Word] OR cesarean[Text Word] OR "Cesarean Section"[Mesh]

eTable 2. List of 79 indicators, with descriptions of characteristics and performance

Category	Condition	QI-ID	Indicator Description	Indicator type	Performance (%)	Patients (N)*	definition		year
							Numerator	Denominator	
Patient Safety	Patient Safety	PS01	Appropriate use of antimicrobials for hernia repair surgery (clean non-prosthetic uncomplicated cases)	Process	49.2%	179	Number of children aged ≤ 18 who underwent hernia repair surgery (clean non-prosthetic uncomplicated cases) without antibiotic prophylaxis	Number of children aged ≤ 18 who underwent hernia repair surgery (clean non-prosthetic uncomplicated cases)	2018
Patient Safety	Patient Safety	PS02	Appropriate use of antimicrobials for caesarean section	Process	89.1%	642	Number of patients who underwent caesarean surgery with recommended antibiotic prophylaxis	Number of patients who underwent caesarean surgery	2018
Patient Safety	Patient Safety	PS03	Appropriate use of antimicrobials for caesarean section (Cefazolin sodium hydrate)	Process	91.4%	642	Number of patients who underwent caesarean surgery with first-line (CEZ) antibiotic prophylaxis	Number of patients who underwent caesarean surgery	2018
Patient Safety	Patient Safety	PS04	Appropriate use of antimicrobials for bone fracture repair surgery (excluding open fracture cases)	Process	90.5%	42	Number of children aged ≤ 18 who underwent open reduction internal fixation with recommended antibiotic prophylaxis	Number of children aged ≤ 18 who underwent open reduction internal fixation	2018
Patient Safety	Patient Safety	PS05	Appropriate use of antimicrobials for tracheostomy and myringoplasty	Process	23.8%	21	Number of children aged ≤ 18 who underwent tracheotomy or tympanoplasty with recommended antibiotic prophylaxis	Number of children aged ≤ 18 who underwent tracheotomy or tympanoplasty	2018
Patient Safety	Patient Safety	PS06	Appropriate use of antimicrobials for tonsillectomy and adenoidectomy	Process	0.0%	143	Number of children aged ≤ 18 who underwent adenoidectomy or tonsillectomy with recommended antibiotic prophylaxis	Number of children aged ≤ 18 who underwent adenoidectomy or tonsillectomy	2018

Patient Safety	Patient Safety	PS07	Appropriate use of antimicrobials for appendectomy (without periappendiceal abscess)	Process	16.2%	37	Number of children aged ≤18 who underwent appendectomy (including laparoscopic appendectomy) with recommended antibiotic prophylaxis	Number of children aged ≤18 who underwent appendectomy (including laparoscopic appendectomy)	2018
Patient Safety	Patient Safety	PS08	Therapeutic drug monitoring of vancomycin	Process	36.3%	91	Number of children aged ≤18 who received vancomycin therapy for 4 days in a row or more and therapeutic drug monitoring	Number of children aged ≤18 who received vancomycin therapy for 4 days in a row or more	2018
Patient Safety	Patient Safety	PS09	Therapeutic drug monitoring of teicoplanin	Process	38.7%	62	Number of children aged ≤18 who received vancomycin therapy for 4 days in a row or more and therapeutic drug monitoring	Number of children aged ≤18 who received vancomycin therapy	2018
Patient Safety	Patient Safety	PS10	Therapeutic drug monitoring of amikacin, gentamicin, tobramycin, and/or arbekacin	Process	5.8%	746	Number of children aged ≤18 who received amikacin, gentamicin, tobramycin, and/or arbekacin therapy for 4 days in a row or more and therapeutic drug monitoring	Number of children aged ≤18 who received amikacin, gentamicin, tobramycin, and/or arbekacin therapy	2018
Patient Safety	Patient Safety	PS11	Therapeutic drug monitoring of voriconazole injection	Process	58.8%	17	Number of children aged ≤18 who received voriconazole injection for 4 days in a row or more and therapeutic drug monitoring	Number of children aged ≤18 who received voriconazole injection	2018
Patient Safety	Patient Safety	PS12	Pulse oximeter monitoring in the paediatric sedation during magnetic resonance imaging examination	Process	N.C.	940	Number of children aged ≤18 who received (temporary) sedation during magnetic resonance imaging examination with pulse oximeter monitoring	Number of children aged ≤18 who received (temporary) sedation during magnetic resonance imaging examination	2018
Patient Safety	Patient Safety	PS13	Capnometer monitoring in the paediatric sedation during magnetic resonance imaging examination	Process	1.9%	940	Number of children aged ≤18 who received (temporary) sedation during magnetic resonance imaging examination with capnometer monitoring	Number of children aged ≤18 who received (temporary) sedation during magnetic resonance imaging examination	2018

Patient Safety	Patient Safety	PS14	Magnetic resonance imaging examination for children aged 7 to 9 without sedative drugs	Process	75.3%	97	Number of children aged 7 to 9 who received magnetic resonance imaging examination without sedative drugs	Number of children aged 7 to 9 who received magnetic resonance imaging examination	2018
Patient Safety	Patient Safety	PS15	Culture test in broad spectrum antibacterial agents	Process	64.4%	562	Number of children aged ≤18 who administrated broad spectrum antibacterial agents with culture test	Number of children aged ≤18 who administrated broad spectrum antibacterial agents	2018
Patient Safety	Patient Safety	PS16	Drug administration guidance for selective high-risk medications	Process	18.3%	6,097	Number of children aged ≤18 who administrated selective high-risk medications with drug administration guidance	Number of children aged ≤18 who administrated selective high-risk medications	2018
Patient Safety	Patient Safety	PS17	Pneumothorax or hemothorax due to the insertion of catheter for central intravenous injection	Outcome	0.0%	220	Number of children aged ≤18 who inserted catheter for central intravenous injection and had pneumothorax or hemothorax	Number of children aged ≤18 who inserted catheter for central intravenous injection	2018
Patient Safety	Patient Safety	PS18	Non-prescription of broad spectrum antibacterial agents for community-acquired pneumonia	Process	98.2%	170	Number of children aged 1 to 18 who diagnosed community-acquired pneumonia without using non-prescription of broad spectrum antibacterial agents	Number of children aged 1 to 18 who diagnosed community-acquired pneumonia	2018
Patient Safety	Patient Safety	PS19	Unplanned readmission rate within 3 days after discharge	Outcome	0.4%	11,086	Number of children aged ≤18 who readmitted within 3 days after discharge	Number of children aged ≤18	2018
General Paediatrics	Kawasaki Disease	KD01	Initial treatment with IVIG (Intravenous immunoglobulin)	Process	98.6%	146	Number of children who diagnosed Kawasaki diseases with IVIG therapy within 2 days after hospitalization	Number of children who diagnosed Kawasaki diseases with IVIG therapy	2018
General Paediatrics	Kawasaki Disease	KD02	Recommended initial treatment	Process	100.0%	167	Number of children who diagnosed Kawasaki diseases with 1st line therapy (length of stay 5 days and more) within 2 days after hospitalization	Number of children who diagnosed Kawasaki diseases with IVIG or Aspirin therapy (length of stay 5 days and more)	2018

General Paediatrics	Kawasaki Disease	KD03	Examination for hepatitis B and C virus before Infliximab administration	Process	100.0%	14	Number of children who diagnosed Kawasaki diseases with Infliximab therapy and hepatitis B and C virus examination	Number of children who diagnosed Kawasaki diseases with Infliximab therapy	2018
General Paediatrics	Kawasaki Disease	KD04	Early echocardiographic examination	Process	53.4%	178	Number of children who diagnosed Kawasaki diseases (length of stay 5 days and more) with echocardiographic examination (within 2 days after hospitalization)	Number of children who diagnosed Kawasaki diseases (length of stay 5 days and more)	2018
General Paediatrics	Urinary Tract Infection	UTI01	Urinary culture and urine Gram staining before administration of antibacterial drugs	Process	96.5%	173	Number of children aged ≤ 16 who diagnosed Urinary Tract Infection with antibacterial drug therapy and Urinary culture and urine Gram staining before antibacterial drug therapy	Number of children aged ≤ 16 who diagnosed Urinary Tract Infection with antibacterial drug therapy	2018
General Paediatrics	Urinary Tract Infection	UTI02	Antibacterial susceptibility test in conjunction with examination for extended spectrum β -lactamase	Process	100.0%	113	Number of children aged ≤ 16 who diagnosed Urinary Tract Infection with antibacterial susceptibility test in conjunction with examination for extended spectrum β -lactamase	Number of children aged ≤ 16 who diagnosed Urinary Tract Infection with antibacterial susceptibility test	2018
General Paediatrics	Urinary Tract Infection	UTI03	antibacterial drugs for 7-14 days	Process	87.2%	125	Number of children aged ≤ 16 who diagnosed Urinary Tract Infection (length of stay 8 days and more) with antibacterial drugs for 7-14 days	Number of children aged ≤ 16 who diagnosed Urinary Tract Infection (length of stay 8 days and more)	2018
General Paediatrics	Urinary Tract Infection	UTI04	antibacterial drugs for minimum of 2 weeks and more for acute focal bacterial nephritis	Process	100.0%	-	Number of children aged ≤ 16 who diagnosed acute focal bacterial nephritis and received antibacterial drug therapy for minimum of 2 weeks and more	Number of children aged ≤ 16 who diagnosed acute focal bacterial nephritis (CT scan)	2018
General Paediatrics	Urinary Tract Infection	UTI05	Treatment with first, second, or third-generation cephalosporin	Process	85.2%	155	Number of children aged ≤ 16 who diagnosed Urinary Tract Infection and received antibacterial	Number of children aged ≤ 16 who diagnosed Urinary Tract Infection	2018

							drug therapy with first, second, or third-generation cephalosporin		
General Paediatrics	Urinary Tract Infection	UTI06	switch to oral antibacterial medications from intravenous antibacterial drugs	Process	72.1%	154	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Urinary Tract Infection and switched to oral antibacterial medications from intravenous antibacterial drugs	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Urinary Tract Infection	2018
General Paediatrics	Urinary Tract Infection	UTI07	ultrasonic examination for kidney and bladder	Process	75.5%	151	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Urinary Tract Infection (the first hospitalization within the fiscal year) who underwent ultrasonic examination for kidney and bladder	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Urinary Tract Infection (the first hospitalization within the fiscal year)	2018
General Paediatrics	Urinary Tract Infection	UTI08	ultrasonic examination before voiding cystourethrography	Process	81.5%	27	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Urinary Tract Infection (the first hospitalization within the fiscal year) who underwent examination earlier than VCUG	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Urinary Tract Infection (the first hospitalization within the fiscal year) who underwent VCUG	2018
General Paediatrics	Paediatric Bronchial Asthma	PBA01	Prescribing an inhaled short-acting β ₂ agonist as short-term reliever therapy	Process	98.9%	373	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma and prescribed an inhaled short-acting β ₂ agonist as short-term reliever therapy	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma	2018
General Paediatrics	Paediatric Bronchial Asthma	PBA02	Avoiding Theophylline and/or Aminophylline oral medication	Process	100.0%	373	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma and avoided Theophylline and/or Aminophylline oral medication	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma	2018

General Paediatrics	Paediatric Bronchial Asthma	PBA03	PaCO ₂ /PaO ₂ examination and chest X-ray for isoproterenol persistent inhalation and/or using mechanical ventilation	Process	97.9%	47	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma with isoproterenol persistent inhalation and/or using mechanical ventilation, and PaCO ₂ /PaO ₂ examination and chest X-ray	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma with isoproterenol persistent inhalation and/or using mechanical ventilation	2018
General Paediatrics	Paediatric Bronchial Asthma	PBA04	Avoiding Theophylline and/or Aminophylline therapy aged less than 2	Process	100.0%	132	Number of children aged ≤2 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma and avoided Theophylline and/or Aminophylline therapy	Number of children aged ≤2 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma	2018
General Paediatrics	Paediatric Bronchial Asthma	PBA05	Avoiding Hydrocortisone administration more than 4 days	Process	100.0%	367	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma and avoided Hydrocortisone administration more than 4 days	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma	2018
General Paediatrics	Paediatric Bronchial Asthma	PBA06	Avoiding a systemic corticosteroid administration 7 days or more	Process	64.3%	207	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma with a systemic corticosteroid administration and avoiding this administration 7 days in a low or more	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma with a systemic corticosteroid administration	2018
General Paediatrics	Paediatric Bronchial Asthma	PBA07	Avoiding a subcutaneous injection of Adrenaline	Process	95.2%	373	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma and avoiding a subcutaneous injection of Adrenaline	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma	2018
General Paediatrics	Paediatric Bronchial Asthma	PBA08	Avoiding central antitussive drugs	Process	100.0%	373	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma and avoiding central antitussive drugs	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma	2018
General Paediatrics	Paediatric Bronchial Asthma	PBA09	Side effect monitoring for aged 1 to 5	Process	100.0%	261	Number of children aged 1 to 5 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma and received Side effect monitoring (O ₂ monitoring)	Number of children aged 1 to 5 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma	2018

General Paediatrics	Paediatric Bronchial Asthma	PBA10	ECG test and SpO2 monitoring for isoproterenol persistent inhalation	Process	100.0%	29	Number of children aged 1 to 5 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma with isoproterenol persistent inhalation and ECG test and SpO2 monitoring	Number of children aged 1 to 5 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma with isoproterenol persistent inhalation	2018
General Paediatrics	Paediatric Bronchial Asthma	PBA11	unplanned readmission rate within 7 days after discharge	Outcome	2.1%	292	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma who readmitted within 7 days after discharge	Number of children aged ≤16 who diagnosed Paediatric Bronchial Asthma	2018
Advanced Obstetrics	Preterm Birth	PB01	Corticosteroids administration for threatened preterm labour	Process	60.0%	5	Number of mothers with threatened preterm labour and give birth 24-33 gestational week (without ruptured membranes), and offered prenatal corticosteroids	Number of mothers with threatened preterm labour and give birth 24-33 gestational week (without ruptured membranes)	2018
Advanced Obstetrics	Preterm Birth	PB02	Corticosteroids administration for preterm labour with premature rupture of membrane	Process	58.3%	12	Number of mothers with threatened preterm labour, ruptured membranes, and give birth 24-33 gestational week, and offered prenatal corticosteroids	Number of mothers with threatened preterm labour, ruptured membranes, and give birth 24-33 gestational week	2018
Advanced Obstetrics	Preterm Birth	PB03	Antibacterial drugs for premature rupture of membrane	Process	88.9%	18	Number of mothers with preterm prelabour rupture of membranes and offered antibacterial drugs	Number of mothers with preterm prelabour rupture of membranes	2018
Advanced Obstetrics	Preterm Birth	PB04	Avoiding tocolytic maintenance therapy	Process	47.7%	44	Number of mothers with preterm labour or threatened preterm labour who offered tocolytic treatment not more than 24 hours.	Number of mothers with preterm labour or threatened preterm labour who offered tocolytic treatment	2018
Advanced Obstetrics	Preterm Birth	PB05	Avoiding combining different tocolytics	Process	94.9%	79	Number of mothers with pregnancy or give birth and avoided combining different tocolytics	Number of mothers with pregnancy or give birth	2018

Advanced Obstetrics	Preterm Birth	PB06	Avoiding tocolysis in patients with PPRM	Process	66.7%	18	Number of mothers with preterm prelabour rupture of membranes (gestational week at admission < 35) who avoided tocolysis treatment	Number of mothers with preterm prelabour rupture of membranes (gestational week at admission < 35)	2018
Advanced Obstetrics	Caesarean Section	CS01	Caesarean Section for preterm birth and unstable lie	Process	100.0%	-	Number of mothers with preterm labour and unstable lie who underwent Caesarean Section	Number of mothers with preterm labour and unstable lie	2018
Advanced Obstetrics	Caesarean Section	CS02	Caesarean Section for placenta previa	Process	100.0%	24	Number of mothers with placenta praevia and offered selective Caesarean section within 2 days after from hospitalization by their gestational age week at admission < 39	Number of mothers with placenta praevia and offered selective Caesarean section within 2 days after from hospitalization	2018
Advanced Obstetrics	Caesarean Section	CS03	Planned Caesarean Section for vasa previa	Process	100.0%	-	Number of mothers with vasa previa and offered selective Caesarean section within 2 days after from hospitalization by their 34-36 gestational age week at admission	Number of mothers with vasa previa and offered selective Caesarean section within 2 days after from hospitalization	2018
Advanced Obstetrics	Caesarean Section	CS04	Planned Caesarean Section for gestation 38 weeks and more	Process	71.4%	210	Number of mothers with previous cesarean delivery and offered selective Caesarean section within 2 days after from hospitalization after 38+ gestational week	Number of mothers with previous cesarean delivery and offered selective Caesarean section within 2 days after from hospitalization	2018
Advanced Obstetrics	Caesarean Section	CS05	Offering antiemetics for Caesarean Section	Process	100.0%	385	Number of mothers offered selective Caesarean section and antiemetics	Number of mothers offered selective Caesarean section	2018
Advanced Obstetrics	Caesarean Section	CS06	Oxytocin intravenous injection for Caesarean Section	Process	100.0%	385	Number of mothers offered selective Caesarean section and Oxytocin intravenous injection	Number of mothers offered selective Caesarean section	2018
Advanced Obstetrics	Caesarean Section	CS07	Performing umbilical artery pH after Caesarean Section	Process	54.7%	684	Number of mothers offered Caesarean section and umbilical artery pH after Caesarean Section	Number of mothers offered Caesarean section	2018

Advanced Obstetrics	Caesarean Section	CS08	Pneumatic compression and/or Compression stockings after Caesarean Section	Process	71.8%	684	Number of mothers offered Caesarean section and pneumatic compression devices	Number of mothers offered Caesarean section	2018
Advanced Paediatrics	Neonates (respiratory Care)	NRC01	Continuous positive airways pressure (CPAP) at admission for infants at 32-36 weeks' postmenstrual age	Process	19.2%	26	Number of premature neonates (born at 32-36 gestational week) who required respiratory support and offered CPAP instead of mechanical ventilation	Number of premature neonates (born at 32-36 gestational week) who required respiratory support	2018
Advanced Paediatrics	Neonates (respiratory Care)	NRC02	Budesonide inhalation for neonates at very high risk of Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia (BPD)	Process	N.C.	12	Number of neonates at very high risk of BPD and offered Budesonide inhalation	Number of neonates at very high risk of BPD (required respiratory support or Oxygen at 28 days after birth)	2018
Advanced Paediatrics	Neonates (respiratory Care)	NRC03	Caffeine citrate for preterm neonates born at <31 gestational weeks	Process	40.0%	20	Number of premature neonates (born at <31 gestational week) and offered Caffeine citrate within 3 days after birth	Number of premature neonates (born at <31 gestational week)	2018
Advanced Paediatrics	Neonates (respiratory Care)	NRC04	Caffeine administration to facilitate weaning from mechanical ventilation	Process	85.7%	21	Number of neonates who used and weaned from mechanical ventilation at <33 adjusted gestational week and offered Caffeine when weaning	Number of neonates who used and weaned from mechanical ventilation at <33 adjusted gestational week	2018
Advanced Paediatrics	Neonates (respiratory Care)	NRC05	Avoiding administration of dexamethasone with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs).	Process	94.4%	18	Number of premature neonates (born at <37 gestational week) who offered steroids without non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs at the same day	Number of premature neonates (born at <37 gestational week) who offered steroids	2018
Advanced Paediatrics	Rare Diseases	RDA01	Echocardiogram or cardiac scan at admission (for ALL)	Process	49.2%	130	Number of children who diagnosed with primary Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia and offered an echocardiogram or cardiac scan within 14 days from hospitalization	Number of children who diagnosed with primary Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia	2018-2020

Advanced Paediatrics	Rare Diseases	RDA02	Nudix Hydrolase 15 (NUDT15) for Leukerin administrated acute lymphoblastic leukaemia children (for ALL)	Process	22.6%	31	Number of children who diagnosed with primary Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia and determined NUDT15 genotype	Number of children who diagnosed with primary Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia	2018-2020
Advanced Paediatrics	Rare Diseases	RDA03	Morphological bone marrow examination and diagnosis by haematologist (for ALL)	Process	N.C.	152	Number of children who diagnosed with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia and offered Myelogram reviewed by haematologist	Number of children who diagnosed with Acute Lymphoblastic Leukaemia and offered Myelogram	2018-2020
Advanced Paediatrics	Rare Diseases	RDC01	Avoiding routinely surfactant administration at admission (for CDH)	Process	100.0%	12	Number of neonates with Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia (excluding who with premature birth) and not offered surfactant at birth	Number of neonates with Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia (excluding who with premature birth)	2018-2020
Advanced Paediatrics	Rare Diseases	RDC02	Multiple standardized follow-up echocardiograms (for CDH)	Process	88.9%	18	Number of neonates with Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia who underwent repair surgery (with length of stay 14 days or more after surgery) and performed echocardiogram at birth and (1) 14 days or more after surgery or (2) 2-3 weeks after birth)	Number of neonates with Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia who underwent repair surgery (with length of stay 14 days or more after surgery)	2018-2020
Advanced Paediatrics	Rare Diseases	RDC03	Avoiding Neuromuscular blocking agents at admission (for CDH)	Process	12.5%	24	Number of neonates with Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia and avoiding Neuromuscular blocking agents at admission	Number of neonates with Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia	2018-2020
Advanced Paediatrics	Rare Diseases	RDC04	Avoiding routine chest tube placement postoperatively (for CDH)	Process	70.0%	20	Number of neonates with Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia who underwent repair surgery and Avoiding routine chest tube placement postoperatively	Number of neonates with Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia who underwent repair surgery	2018-2020
Advanced Paediatrics	Acute Abdomen	AAI01	X-ray examination at admission (for Intussusception)	Process	100.0%	18	Number of children aged <3 with Intussusception and performed X-ray examination at admission	Number of children aged <3 with Intussusception	2018

Advanced Paediatrics	Acute Abdomen	AAI02	Ultrasound examination before Intussusception treatment (for Intussusception)	Process	100.0%	16	Number of children aged <3 with Intussusception who underwent repair surgery and performed Ultrasound examination before repair surgery	Number of children aged <3 with Intussusception who received repair surgery or enema	2018
Advanced Paediatrics	Acute Abdomen	AAI03	Avoiding computerized tomography (CT) scan at admission (for Intussusception)	Process	94.4%	18	Number of children aged <3 with Intussusception Avoiding CT scan	Number of children aged <3 with Intussusception	2018
Advanced Paediatrics	Acute Abdomen	AAI04	Extracellular liquid extracellular water (for Intussusception)	Process	100.0%	15	Number of children aged <3 with Intussusception and offered extracellular liquid extracellular water	Number of children aged <3 with Intussusception who received repair surgery	2018
Advanced Paediatrics	Acute Abdomen	AAI05	Avoiding barium enema (for Intussusception)	Process	100.0%	13	Number of children aged <3 with Intussusception who underwent therapeutic enema excluding barium enema	Number of children aged <3 with Intussusception who underwent therapeutic enema	2018
Advanced Paediatrics	Acute Abdomen	AAI06	Avoiding antimicrobials administration after air/barium enema (for Intussusception)	Process	100.0%	13	Number of children aged <3 with Intussusception who underwent Air/water enema and avoiding antimicrobials administration	Number of children aged <3 with Intussusception who underwent Air/water enema	2018
Advanced Paediatrics	Acute Abdomen	AAA01	Ultrasound examination at admission (for Appendicitis)	Process	100.0%	65	Number of children aged <15 with acute Appendicitis and received ultrasound	Number of children aged <15 with acute Appendicitis and received ultrasound or abdominal CT	2018
Advanced Paediatrics	Acute Abdomen	AAA02	Laparoscopic appendectomy (for Appendicitis)	Process	100.0%	25	Number of children aged <15 with acute Appendicitis (without peritonitis) who underwent laparoscopic appendectomy	Number of children aged <15 with acute Appendicitis (without peritonitis) who underwent appendectomy	2018
Advanced Paediatrics	Acute Abdomen	AAA03	Avoiding antimicrobials administration after appendectomy (for Appendicitis)	Process	48.0%	25	Number of children aged <15 with acute Appendicitis (without peritonitis) who underwent appendectomy and avoiding antimicrobials administration after appendectomy	Number of children aged <15 with acute Appendicitis (without peritonitis) who underwent appendectomy	2018

Advanced Paediatrics	Acute Abdomen	AAA04	Histopathology for appendectomy (for Appendicitis)	Process	100.0%	26	Number of children aged <15 with acute Appendicitis (without peritonitis) who underwent appendectomy and histopathology	Number of children aged <15 with acute Appendicitis (without peritonitis) who underwent appendectomy	2018
Advanced Paediatrics	Acute Abdomen	AAA05	Avoiding use of abdominal drainage after appendectomy, except for complicated cases (for Appendicitis)	Process	100.0%	26	Number of children aged <15 with acute Appendicitis (without peritonitis) who underwent appendectomy and avoiding use of abdominal drainage after appendectomy	Number of children aged <15 with acute Appendicitis (without peritonitis) who underwent appendectomy	2018

N.C.: Not calculated.